

CAR

- Nor all thy tricks and flights to cheat,
Sell all thy *carion* for good meat.
The wolves will get a breakfast by my death,
Yet scarce enough their hunger to supply,
For love has made me *carion* ere I die.
Dryden.
CARRION, *adj.* [from the *subst.*] Relating to carcases; feeding upon carcases.
Match to match I have encounter'd him,
And made a prey for *carion* kites and crows,
E'en of the bonny beauty he lov'd so well. *Shakeſp. H. VI.*
The charity of our death-bed viſits from one another, is much
at a rate with that of a *carion* crow to a ſheep; we ſnell a car-
caſe.
L'Eſtrange.
CARROT, *n. ſ.* [*carote*, Fr. *daucus*, Lat.]
It hath a fleſhy root; the leaves are divided into narrow ſeg-
ments; the petals of the flower are unequal, and ſhaped like a
heart; the umbel, when ripe, is hollowed and contracted, ap-
pearing ſomewhat like a bird's neſt; the feeds are hairy, and in
ſhape of lice. The ſpecies are; 1. Common wild *carrot*. 2.
Dwarf wild *carrot*, with broader leaves. 3. Dark red-rooted
garden *carrot*. 4. The orange coloured *carrot*. 5. The white
carrot. The firſt grows wild upon arable land, and is ſeldom
cultivated. This is the particular fort which ſhould be uſed in
medicine, and for which the druggiſts commonly ſell the feeds
of the garden *carrot*. The third and fourth forts are com-
monly cultivated for the kitchen; as is the fifth fort, though
not ſo common in England. The white is generally preferred
for the ſweeteſt. But, in order to preſerve *carrots* for uſe all
the winter and ſpring, about the beginning of November, when
the green leaves are decay'd, dig them up, and lay them in ſand
in a dry place, where the froſt cannot come to them. *Miller.*
Carrots, though garden roots, yet they do well in the fields
for ſeed, though the land for them ſhould rather be digg'd than
plow'd. *Mortimer.*
His ſpouſe orders the ſack to be immediately opened, and
greedily pulls out of it half a dozen bunches of *carrots*. *Dennis.*
CARROTINESS, *n. ſ.* [from *carrot*.] Redneſs of hair.
CARROTY, *adj.* [from *carrot*.] Spoken of red hair, on account
of its reſemblance in colour to carrots.
CARROWS, *n. ſ.* [an Irith word.]
The *carrows* are a kind of people that wander up and down
to gentlemen's houſes, living only upon cards and dice; who,
though they have little or nothing of their own, yet will they
play for much money. *Spenser on Ireland.*
To *CARRY*, *v. a.* [*charier*, Fr. from *currus*, Lat. See *CAR*.]
1. To convey from a place, oppoſed to *bring*, or convey to a place.
When he died, he ſhall *carry* nothing away. *Pl. xlix. 18.*
And devout men *carried* Stephen to his burial. *Acts, viii. 2.*
I mean to *carry* her away this evening, by the help of theſe
two ſoldiers. *Dryden's Spaniſh Friar.*
As in a hive's vinaceous dome,
Ten thouſand bees enjoy their home;
Each does her ſtudious action vary,
To go and come, to fetch and *carry*.
They expoſed their goods with the price marked upon them,
then retired; the merchants came, left the price which they
would give upon the goods, and likewiſe retired; the Seres re-
turning, *carried* off either their goods or money, as they liked
beſt. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
2. To tranſport.
They began to *carry* about in beds thoſe that were ſick.
Mark, vi. 55.
The ſpecies of audibles ſeem to be *carried* more maniſteſtly
through the air, than the ſpecies of viſibles. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*
Where many great ordinance are ſhot off together, the ſound
will be *carried*, at the leaſt, twenty miles upon the land. *Bacon.*
3. To bear; to have about one.
Do not take out bones like furgeons I have met with, who
carry them about in their pockets. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*
4. To take; to have with one.
If the ideas of liberty and volition were *carried* along with us
in our minds, a great part of the difficulties that perplex men's
thoughts would be eaſier reſolved. *Locke.*
I have liſtened with my utmoſt attention for half an hour to
an oratour, without being able to *carry* away one ſingle ſentence
out of a whole ſermon. *Swift.*
5. To convey by force.
Go, *carry* Sir John Falſtaff to the Fleet;
Take all his company along with him. *Shakeſp. Henry IV.*
6. To effect any thing.
There are ſome vain perſons, that whatſoever goeth alone, or
moveth upon greater means, if they have never ſo little hand
in it, they think it is they that *carry* it. *Bacon.*
Oft-times we loſe the occaſion of *carrying* a buſineſs well
thoroughly by our too much haſte. *Ben. Johnſon's Diſcovery.*
Theſe advantages will be of no effect, unleſs we improve
them to words, in the *carrying* of our main point. *Addiſon.*
7. To gain in competition.
And hardly ſhall I *carry* out my ſide,
Her huſband being alive. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
How many ſtand for conſulſhips?—Three, they ſay; but
it is thought of every one Coriolanus will *carry* it. *Shakeſp.*

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- I fee not yet how many of theſe fix reaſons can be fairly a-
voided; and yet if any of them hold good, it is enough to *carry*
the cauſe. *Shakeſp. Othello.*
The latter ſtill enjoying his place, and continuing a *car-*
rioner of the treaſury, ſtill oppoſed, and commonly *car-*
ried away every thing againſt him. *Clarendon.*
8. To gain after reſiſtance.
The count woos your daughter,
Lays down his wanton ſiege before her beauty;
Reſolves to *carry* her; let her conſent,
As we'll direct her now, 'tis beſt to bear it. *Shakeſp.*
What a fortune does the thick lips owe,
If he can *carry* her thus? *Shakeſp. Othello.*
The town was diſtreſſed, and ready for an aſſault, which, if
it had been given, would have coſt much blood; but yet the
town would have been *carried* in the end. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
9. To prevail; with it. [*de portis*, Fr.]
Are you all reſolved to give your voices?
But that's no matter; the greater part *carries* it. *Shakeſp.*
By theſe, and the like arts, they promiſed themſelves, that
they ſhould eaſily *carry* it; ſo that they entertained the looſe
all the morning with other debates. *Clarendon.*
If the numerousneſs of a train muſt *carry* it, virtue may go
follow Aſtræa, and vice only will be worth the courting. *Glau.*
Children, who live together, often ſtrive for maſtery, whole
wills ſhall *carry* it over the reſt. *Locke.*
In pleaſures and pains, the preſent is apt to *carry* it, and thoſe
at a diſtance have the diſadvantage in the compariſon. *Locke.*
10. To bear out; to face through; to outface.
If a man *carries* it off, there is ſo much money ſaved; and
if he be detected, there will be ſomething pleaſant in the
ſight. *L'Eſtrange.*
11. To preſerve external appearance.
My niece is already in the belief that he's mad; we may
carry it thus for our pleaſure, and his penance. *Shak. T. Night.*
12. To manage; to tranſact.
The ſenate is generally as numerous as our houſe of com-
mons; and yet *carries* its reſolutions ſo privately, that they are
ſeldom known. *Addiſon's Remarks on Italy.*
13. To behave; to conduct; with the reciprocal pronoun.
Neglect not alſo the examples of thoſe that have *carried*
themſelves ill in the ſame place. *Bacon.*
He attended the king into Scotland, where he did *carry* him-
ſelf with much ſingular ſweetneſs and temper. *Watſon.*
He *carried* himſelf ſo intolently in the houſe, and out of the
houſe, to all perſons, that he became odious. *Clarendon.*
14. To bring forward; to advance in any progreſs.
It is not to be imagined how far conſtancy will *carry* a man;
however, it is better walking ſlowly in a rugged way, than to
break a leg and be a cripple. *Locke.*
This plain natural way, without grammar, can *carry* them to
a great degree of elegance and politeneſs in their language.
Locke on Education, § 168.
There is no vice which mankind *carries* to ſuch wild ex-
tremes, as that of avarice. *Swift.*
15. To urge; to bear on with ſome kind of external impuſe.
Men are ſtrongly *carried* out to, and hardly took off from,
the practice of vice. *South.*
He that the world, or ſelf, or devil, can *carry* away from
the profeſſion of an obedience to Chriſt, is no ſon of the faith-
ful Abraham. *Hammond's Practical Catechiſm.*
Ill nature, paſſion, and revenge, will *carry* them too far in
punishing others; and therefore God hath certainly appointed
government to reſtrain the partiality and violence of men. *Locke.*
16. To bear; to have; to obtain.
In ſome vegetables, we ſee ſomething that *carries* a kind of
analogy to ſenſe; they contract their leaves againſt the cold;
they open them to the favourable heat. *Hale's Origin of Man.*
17. To exhibit to ſhow; to diſplay on the outside; to ſet to
view.
The aſpect of every one in the family *carries* ſo much ſatiſ-
faction, that it appears he knows his happy lot. *Addiſon. Spect.*
18. To imply; to import.
It *carries* too great an imputation of ignorance, lightneſs or
folly, for men to quit and renounce their former tenets, pre-
ſently upon the offer of an argument, which they cannot im-
mediately anſwer. *Locke.*
19. To contain.
He thought it *carried* ſomething of argument in it, to prove
that doctrine. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
20. To have annexed; to have any thing joined.
There was a righteous and a ſearching law, directly forbid-
ding ſuch practices; and they knew that it *carried* with it the
divine ſtamp. *South.*
There are many expreſſions, which *carry* with them to my
mind no clear ideas. *Locke.*
The obvious portions of extenſion, that affect our ſenſes,
carry with them into the mind the idea of finite. *Locke.*
21. To convey or bear any thing united or adhering, by commu-
nication of motion.
We ſee alſo maniſteſtly, that ſounds are *carried* with wind; and

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- and therefore ſounds will be heard further with the wind than
againſt the wind. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, N^o 125.*
22. To move or continue any thing in a certain direction.
His chimney is *carried* up through the whole rock, ſo that
you ſee the ſky through it, notwithstanding the rooms lie very
deep. *Addiſon on Italy.*
23. To puſh on ideas in a train.
Manethes, that wrote of the Egyptians, hath *carried* up their
government to an incredible diſtance. *Hale's Origin of Man.*
24. To receive; to endure.
Some have in readineſs ſo many odd ſtories, as there is no-
thing but they can wrap it into a tale, to make others *carry* it
with more pleaſure. *Bacon, Eſſay 23.*
25. To ſupport; to ſuſtain.
Carry camomile, or wild thyme, or the green ſtrawberry,
upon ſticks, as you do hops upon poles. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory.*
26. To bear, as trees.
Set them a reaſonable depth, and they will *carry* more ſhoots
upon the ſtem. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory, N^o 425.*
27. To fetch and bring, as dogs.
Young whelps learn eaſily to *carry*; young popinjays learn
quickly to ſpeak. *Aſcham's Schoolmaſter.*
28. To carry off.
Old Parr lived to one hundred and fifty three years of age,
and might have gone further, if the change of air had not *car-*
ried him off. *Temple.*
29. To carry on.
To promote; to help forward.
It *carries* on the ſame deſign that is promoted by authours of
a graver turn, and only does it in another manner. *Addiſon.*
30. To carry on.
To continue; to advance from one ſtage to
another.
By the adminiſtration of grace, begun by our Bleſſed Sa-
viour, *carried* on by his diſciples, and to be completed by their
ſucceſſors to the world's end, all types that darkened this faith,
are enlighten'd. *Syrat.*
Enrica's ſentiment in Italy was *carried* on through all the
oppositions in his way to it, both by ſea and land. *Addiſon.*
31. To carry on.
To proſecute; not to let ceaſe.
France will not conſent to furniſh us with money ſufficient
to *carry* on the war. *Temple.*
32. To carry through.
To ſupport; to keep from failing, or be-
ing conquered.
That grace will *carry* us, if we do not wilfully betray our
ſuccours, victoriously through all difficulties. *Hammond.*
To *CARRY*, *v. n.*
1. A hare is ſaid, by hunters, to *carry*, when ſhe runs on rotten
ground, or on froſt, and it ſticks to her feet.
2. A horſe is ſaid to *carry* well, when his neck is arch'd, and he
holds his head high; but when his neck is ſhort, and ill ſhaped,
and he lowers his head, he is ſaid to *carry* low.
3. To *carry* it high. To be proud.
CARRY-TALE, *n. ſ.* [from *carry* and *tale*.] A talebearer.
Some *carry-tale*, ſome pleaſtoman, ſome ſlight zany,
Told our intents before. *Shakeſp. Love's Labour's Lost.*
CART, *n. ſ.* See *CAR*. [*ſquare*, *ſquare*, Sax.]
1. A carriage in general.
The Scythians are deſcribed by Herodotus to lodge always
in *carts*, and to feed upon the milk of mares. *Temple.*
Triptolemus, ſo ſung the Nine,
Strew'd plenty from his *cart* divine. *Dryden.*
2. A wheel-carriage, uſed commonly for luggage.
Now while my friends, juſt ready to depart,
Was packing all his goods in one poor *cart*,
He ſtop'd a little. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
3. A ſmall carriage with two wheels, uſed by huſbandmen, diſ-
tinguiſhed from a *waggon*, which has four wheels.
Alas! what weights are theſe that load my heart!
I am as dull as winter-ſtared ſheep,
Tir'd as a jade in overloaded *cart*. *Sidney.*
4. The vehicle in which criminals are carried to execution.
The ſquire, whole good grace was to open the ſcene,
Now fitted the halter, now travers'd the *cart*,
And often took leave, but was loth to depart. *Prior.*
To *CART*, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To expoſe in a cart by way
of puniſhment.
Democritus ne'er laugh'd ſo loud,
To ſee hawks *carted* through the croud. *Hudibras.*
No woman led a better life;
She to intrigues was e'en hard-hearted;
She chuck'd when a band was *carted*;
And thought the nation ne'er would thrive,
Till all the whores were burnt alive. *Prior.*
To *CART*, *v. n.* To uſe carts for carriage.
Oxen are not ſo good for draught, where you have occaſion
to *cart* much, but for winter ploughing. *Mortimer.*
CART-HORSE, *n. ſ.* [from *cart* and *horſe*.] A coarſe unwieldy
horſe, fit only for the cart.
It was determined, that theſe ſick and wounded ſoldiers
ſhould be carried upon the *cart-horſes*. *Kneller.*
CART-JADE, *n. ſ.* [from *cart* and *jade*.] A vile horſe, fit only
for the cart.
He came out with all his clowns, horſed upon ſuch *cart*-
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- jade*, ſo furniſhed, I thought if that were thrift, I wiſhed none
of my friends or ſubjects ever to thrive. *Sidney, l. ii.*
CART-LOAD, *n. ſ.* [from *cart* and *load*.]
1. A quantity of any thing piled on a cart.
A *cart-load* of carrots appeared of darker colour, when look-
ed upon where the points were obverted to the eye, than where
the ſides were ſo. *Boyle.*
Let Wood and his accomplices travel about a country with
cart-loads of their ware, and ſee who will take it. *Swift.*
2. A quantity ſufficient to load a cart.
CART-WAY, *n. ſ.* [from *cart* and *way*.] A way through which
a carriage may conveniently travel.
Where your woods are large, it is beſt to have a *cart-way*
along the middle of them. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
CARTE BLANCHE, [French.] A blank paper; a paper to
be filled up with ſuch conditions as the perſon to whom it is
lent thinks proper.
CARTEL, *n. ſ.* [*cartel*, Fr. *cartella*, Ital.] A writing containing,
for the moſt part, ſtipulations between enemies.
As this diſcord among the ſitterhood is likely to engagethem
in a long and lingering war, it is the more neceſſary that there
ſhould be a *cartel* ſettled among them. *Addiſon's Freeholder.*
CARTER, *n. ſ.* [from *cart*.] The man who drives a cart, or
whole trade it is to drive a cart.
If he love her not,
Let me be no aſſiſtant for a ſtate,
But keep a farm, and *carts*. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*
The divine goodneſs never fails, provided that, according to
the advice of Hercules to the *carter*, we put our own ſhoulders
to the work. *L'Eſtrange.*
The criminals are ſeiz'd upon the place:
Carter and hoſt confronted face to face. *Dryden.*
It is the prudence of a *carter* to put bells upon his horſes, to
make them *carry* their burdens cheerfully. *Dryden's Deſcription.*
CARTILAGE, *n. ſ.* [*cartilage*, Lat.] A ſmooth and ſolid bo-
dy, ſofter than a bone, but harder than a ligament. In it are
no cavities or cells for containing marrow; nor is it cover-
ed over with any membrane to make it ſenſible, as the bones
are. The *cartilages* have a natural elasticity, by which, if they
are forced from their natural figure or ſituation, they return to
it of themſelves, as ſoon as that force is taken away. *Quincy.*
Thoſe canals, by degrees, are aboliſhed, and grow ſolid;
ſeveral of them united, grow a membrane; theſe membranes
further conſolidated, become *cartilages*, and *cartilages* bones.
Arbutnot on Aliments.
CARTILAGINEOUS, *n. ſ.* [from *cartilage*.] Conſiſting of *car-*
CARTILAGINOUS. } tilages.
By what artifice the *cartilagineous* kind of fiſhes poſſeſs them-
ſelves, aſcend and deſcend at pleaſure, and continue in what
depth of water they liſt, is as yet unknown. *Ray.*
The larynx gives paſſage to the breath, and, as the breath
paſſeth through the rima, makes a vibration of theſe *cartila-*
ginous bodies, which forms that breath into a vocal ſound or
voice. *Holler's Elements of Speech.*
CARTON, *n. ſ.* [*cartone*, Ital.] A painting or drawing upon
large paper.
It is with a vulgar idea that the world beholds the *cartons* of
Raphael, and every one feels his ſhare of pleaſure and enter-
tainment. *Watts's Logic.*
CARTOUCH, *n. ſ.* [*cartouche*, Fr.] A caſe of wood three inches
thick at the bottom, girt round with marlin, and holding forty-
eight muſket balls, and fix or eight iron balls of a pound weight.
It is fired out of a hobit or ſmall mortar, and is proper for de-
fending a paſs. *Harris.*
CARTRAGE, *n. ſ.* [*cartouche*, Fr.] A caſe of paper or parch-
CARTRIDGE. } ment filled with gunpowder, uſed for the greater
expedition in charging guns.
Our careful monarch ſtands in perſon by,
His new-caſt cannons firmneſs to explore;
The ſtrength of big-corn'd powder loves to try,
And ball and *carriage* ſorts for every bore. *Dryden.*
CART-TRUCK, *n. ſ.* [from *cart* and *truck*, *route*, a way.] The track
made by a cart wheel.
CARTULARY, *n. ſ.* [from *charta*, paper, Lat.] A place where
papers or records are kept.
CARTWRIGHT, *n. ſ.* [from *cart* and *wright*.] A maker of carts.
After local names, the moſt names have been derived from
occupations or profeſſions; as, Taylor, Potter, Smith, *Cart-*
wright. *C Camden's Remains.*
To *CARVE*, *v. a.* [*ceonjan*, Sax. *kerzen*, Dutch.]
1. To cut wood, or ſtone, or other matter, into elegant forms.
Taking the very reſeul among thoſe which ſerved to no uſe,
he hath *carved* it diligently when he had nothing elſe to do.
Wiſdom, xiii. 13.
Had Democritus really *carved* mount Athos into a ſtatue of
Alexander the Great, and had the memory of the fact been ob-
literated by ſome accident, who could afterwards have proved it
impoſſible, but that it might caſually have been? *Bentley.*
2. To cut meat at the table.
Yet fearing idleneſs, the nurse of ill,
In ſculpture exerciſ'd his happy ſkill;
4 C